paper system, and a powerful Bank, based on public stock, that is a mortgage on the industry and property of the people, possessing the extraordinary privileges of having the use of the public revenue, and its notes received in the public dies, accompanied by the other measures proposed in this report, would not these commence the Senate. But with regard to any reliate to the Senate report, would not these commences than to prevent any miscontest this for no other purpose than to prevent any miscontest the grounds upon the grounds upon the grounds upon the grounds upon the legislative power as the only authority which having the use of the public dies, accompanied by the other it was when it first the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support the amendment of the subject, he was inclined to support to charter a banking corporation was among the the form of the Committee of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, and of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, when he grants of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, and of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, and of the Constitution of the committee of the power to charter a banking corporation was among the the grants of the Constitution of the Constitution of the contrary, and of the Constitution of the Constitution of the contrary, and of must not the same causes, when applied on a large scale, to the Union itself, lead to the same results?

Such being the necessary tendency of the fiscal action of the Government, all real patriots-enlightened lovers of liberty - have ever been cautious in imposing if they can be avoided by the retrenchment of unnecessary expenditures, or strict economy in the collection and disbursement of the revenue. Such caution is the distinguishing characteristic of the real patriot, in popular Governments, while the opposite marks the character of him who is indifferent, or opposed to such Governments. Apply this principle to this report, and where does it place its author and the party with which he acts, and who have been so loud in its support? Instead of caution has he not shown the greatest solicitude to make out a necessity for imposing taxes where it does not exist? Has he shown or attempted to show, that his supposed deficit in the revenue may not be that his supposed deficit in the revenue may not be enable them to attend to their constituents at the be desired to see all the unanimity which a spirit of met by the retrenchment of useless expenditures, or rooms and to the business of their constituents at the venue? Has he even alluded to these resources, except in a single, vague, general, and unmeaning expression? Can he, or his party, say, that there is no room for retrenchment, or economy? Will they turn round and confess that the charges of extratory agant and wasteful expenditures against the late. Administration and its predecessor are all false, and a single public measure of any importance had been asked what was the use.

Mr. CLAY hoped the resolution would not be adopted. No one was more anxious than himself to of the measure. He did not think it was necessary to go to the extremity of the Constitution; he did not think that was necessary to go to the extremity of the continuency to the institution round and confess that the charges of extratory against the late the time the session was suppresed to last, and yet not be time the session was suppresed to last, and yet not be time the session was suppresed to last, and yet not be time the session was suppresed to last, and yet not sited among the friends of a Bank, and deeming the number of any importance had been asked what was the use. economy in the collection or disbursement of the rerummistration and its predecessor are at raise, and a single public measure of any importance had been asked what was the use made for electioneering purposes? Do they intend carried through. It had been asked what was the use question, as he did, of not much practical importance, to violate the solemn and off-repeated pledges of reto violate the solemn and out-repeated piedges of re-form, with as little computation as the piedge to proscribe proscription? Is that too to furnish addi-tional proof that we, in our infancy, have sunk to so been fen days under discussion, and from proof that we, in our infancy, have sunk to so proscribe proscription? Is that too to furnish additional proof that we, in our infancy, have sunk to so degenerate a state that candidates may give the most solemn pledges before election, and violate them without a blush, and with perfect impunity, after they have but that they would go on with the great work they it in that light. What was the amendment? It pro-

out, we are to hear no more about it. ed and influential member of the party, [Mr. Evans,] openly told us in debate the other day, not only that there was no room for reduction of expenses, but spoke with something of scorn of retrenchment and conomy. He told us, on the same occasion, that he was for action-action-and that he detested abstrac-

and parley about them? No; he, too, is for action, ac-

may deem necessary and expedient. But why should wastrous consequences to the country.

the Senator take such distike to what he is pleased to astrous consequences to the country.

Mr. WALKER would vote against the resolution. call the interference of the Executive? Does he distrust the present incumbent? Does he fear that his influence or veto may also stand between him and the measures he is so impatient to adopt? I must say that measures he is so impatient to adopt? I must say that I regard the constitutional powers of the Executive, I regard the constitutional powers of the Executive, their hours. He thought the best time for business our own opinions and discretion, and legislate entirely upon what we conjecture may be the views of others. the Senator. According to my opinion, when they are restricted within the limits assigned by the Constitu-

of Congress. The powers of the Executive them-selves are very little formidable; but when Congress by the morning hour; that if gentlemen were luxufew words, it adopts the

sion of 1837. I retain a vivid recollection of my course would recall to my memory, and I assure him that time, so far from changing, has but confirmed the opinions I stood pledged to carry out some measure by which the then expressed. I then, and still, object to a National currency would be restored, and they ought to meet Bank, because, among other reasons, it tends to centralise the business and currency of the country at the point where it is located; and to favor the Sub-Treasurv, because it has no such tendency. I shall not undertake to repeat the reasons I then advanced in support of my opinion. It would be out of place; but I avail myself of the occasion to say, that I would not divest New York of a particle of her natural advantages, but, at the same time, I would resist any attempt to aggrandize her, or any other city, at the expense of the others. Our system is built on justice and equality, and I would be as rigid in observing it between one place as another as between individuals and individuals. Justice to all, and privileges to none, is my

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, July 6, 1841.
Mr. MANGUM, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the correspondence in relation to the return of the U.S. squadron from the Mediterranean, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. M said the committee had looked carefully into all the correspondence, and had come to the conclusion that if any action was necessary, it develved properly on the Navy Department. The committee thought but right to state that, in the course pursued by the Minister at the Court of St. James, there was nothing in the shape of a departure from propriety. The very great excitement that pervaded the public mind in England very naturally led to the conclusion that it would be well to put the squadron on its guard, locked take their own time to perfect their bill. up as it was in a nurrow sea. For the Minister to have been occasioned by that side of the Senate, the delay done more, would have been improper, to have done less, would have been delinquency.

Mr. KING expressed the satisfaction he felt that the diplomatic agent not having conveyed the information would not have done his duty. Nor, was there, in his opinion, a diplomatic agent any where that would have make the communication, so that the squa- not take time for themselves and then refuse it to the dron might be put in a position to escape from the narrow strait where they might have been bemined in by superior force. It is well known that the conduct of England was always to strike a decisive blow before any intimation was given. He hoped that the Senator Fulton, Ker, Linn, McRoberts, Monton, Preston, Smith of Conn., and Wright—13. row strait where they might have been bemmed in by

Mr. PRESTON stated that the object he had in view in calling for the correspondence in relation to this bu- ment of Mr. Bayard to the amendment of Mr. Rives used every topic and means to carry the Presidential siness was to ascertain the cause of a return of a portion of that squadron which had savored something of flight. Mr. Stevenson had written to advise the ficet to leave the Mediterranean. One of the ships had returned under circumstances peculiarly delicate and painful, which had excited both astonishment and remark by every body at the time. The correspondence had spoken for itself, and the subject properly coming under the supervision of the Secretary, another officer had been appointed to take command of the ship. With regard to the inference of the Minister, he agreed with the Senator from Alabama (Mr

King) that if there was good reason to apprehend an behaved correctly in warning the fleet; but whether it was a duty, when no information was in his possession, admitted of very great doubt. From all the facts submitted in the case, there did appear to have been very great excitement in London; but, standing in the attitude the Minister did, with the means of communication so frequent and so certain between the two countries, it did seem to him that he had shared too liberally in the panic which had been created by the ministerial press of England. On a careful survey of the whole ground, he was not disposed to judge Mr. Stevenson harshly. If was not disposed to judge Mr. Stevenson harshly in the hounds of the Emerald Isle, who would by repeal deliver his beloved land from the Emerald Isle, who would by repeal deliver his beloved land from the thraidom of England. Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to the Dartmouth College case to Mr. B. referred to did, with the means of communication so frequent strong probability, his course in conveying the information was to be justified. He (Mr. P.) had never seen

could not very well tell. All knew the violent excite-

of the line having been immediately ordered to be fitver lay them but for indispensable objects, and then not ted out. It struck him, therefore, that not to have warned the fleet would have been an act of delinquen. cerned his individual opinions and wishes, he preferred, cy. The views taken by the committee were perfectly much preferred, the proposition which the honorable in accordance with his own, and he hoped the com-

mittee might be discharged.
The report was adopted, and the committee dis-

charged accordingly.

Mr. LINN moved to take up a resolution submitted by him on Saturday last in relation to a change of the by him on Saturday last in relation to 10 to 11 A. M. hour of meeting of the Schate, from 10 to 11 A. M. on this point, whether well founded or not was immate-

public offices.

out a blush, and with perfect impunity, after they have attained power?

I fear that such will prove to be fact, and that as much as reform and economy are really needed and deeply and solemnly as the party is pledged to carry it the Whig party was bound in honor and good faith to give the corporation not an absolute but a qualified power.

It find that tight. What was the amendment? It production—understood to give to the corporation—were sent to perform. He was aware there was a party was the amendment? It production—were sent to perform. He was aware there was a party was the description—were sent to perform. He was aware there was a party was the first that they would go on with the great work they posed to give to the corporation—were stablish a branch of the Bank in any State, with the assent of the State; in other words, to give the corporation not an absolute but a qualified power. Indeed, a talent carry through the business in hand. He would for his er. It did not, even by implication, deny the absolute

stand between him and his desires. He wants debts, but, on the contrary, that it was absolutely retarded taxes, banks, tariffs, and distributions, and but for the hateful interposition of the Constitution, of justice, and of the right of free discussion—those edious ab fitted for the duties before them, they were jaded and ment for the purpose of retaining in the bill the power and of the right of free discussion—those edious abstractions—would reach his object without delayer exhausted, and entirely unfit for intellectual labor. stractions-would reach als object without delay er exhausted, and entirely unit of interfection land, of establishing randoms in the States, with or without impediment. The Senator stands not alone in his haimpediment. The Senator stands not alone in his half or one, he was tree to comess that he thought the the assent of the States. Almost every Senator who tred of abstractions. He has high examples for his most judicious thing that could be done for the nation had spoken in favor of the amendment had admitted tred of abstractions. He has high examples for his strong distike. Bonaparte detested and denounced them, under the name of idealogy, and Cromwell held would be the last man to throw factious objections in them, under the name of idealogy, and Cromwell held would be the last man to thick factous objections in factor it on the ground of compremise. Impressed them in as much abhorrence as the gentleman himself, the way of gentlemen, to embarrass their proceedings. as they were with an apprehension that the bill could them in as much abnorrence as the gentleman aimself, the way or gentleman to plant themselves, however, in firm phanet pass without that compromise, all, or nearly They are, in fact, the object of detestation to every lank and fight every step and dispute every inch of all, admitted that such power should be retained in the plunderer, and to none more so than the highwayman. He meets an honest traveller on the road. The one ground with them. For one of the minerity, he was him and the purse of the traveller, but these detested to the work as well as the Senator from Kentucky, and admitted that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that the amendment was wrong in point of principle, it seemed to him that its adoption would institute that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that the amendment was wrong in point of principle, it seemed to him that its adoption would institute that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that such power should be retained in the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that the such power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that the power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that the bill. And Mr. D. believed without that power the institution would be worse than useless. When it was admitted that such power the bill. he used strong language, it was of measures alone. As rule of legislative action was for the Legislature to act But the Senator does not limit his dislike to abstrac-tions. He has a mortal aversion to the interference of the Executive with the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the action of Congress, and condemns, in stitution to the action of Congress, and condemns, in strong language, the practice adopted by the Executive and he had an abiding confidence that such would be that others may be of a different opinion? What will be frecommending, in the annual message, the policy of recommending, in the annual message, the poncy the fact. He could be as untiring in his 2cal as the others think of the first when we put it forth marked which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued by Con- honorable Senator, and any attempt to drill him into with our own disapprobation? Instead of making such ss. Does he forget that it is made his duty by the subjection would be futile. He would prepare his palbill as we think may possibly become a law, he believed nestitution, not only to give information of the state les in the committee-room, and be there night and day, we should pass such bill as we think ought to become Constitution, not only to give information of the state of the Union, but to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient. But why should which he candidly believed would be attended with dis-

call the interference of the Executive? Does he distributed by the Executive? Does he fear that his influence or veto may also stand between him and the from Kentucky, he would vote to meet at So'clock strange a departure from common Legislative usage?—

Mr. PRESTON did not believe the public business It is said by honorable Senators this is no abandonment tion, they are highly salutary. They serve to moderate and check the overaction of Congress. This is emiand check the overaction of Congress. This is emit setting from ten in the morning until five or six in the this power to be surrendered. And when is it to be nently true of the veto power, which must, almost in-variably, from its nature, interpose a shield between the weaker and stronger interests; and it is, perhaps, that circumstance which makes it so unacceptable to the hour, there was always a certain quantum done in the agitations and convulsions of the world.

But there is another branch of Executive power course of the day, and he did not believe that by meet.

Mr. WHITE here rose and gave his re-

stretches its powers-when it imposes oppressive taxes rious in their habits, and fond of indulgence at table, he -enacts high protective Tariffs-branches out into conceived how unpleasant an early hour was to them: lawless and wasteful expenditures—when it associates itself with the banks and paper systems—when, in a measures recommended in his ride, he got his breakfast, made his toilet, and came this report, it clothes the Executive with patronage and influence that may well be dreaded. It is that which makes the Executive truly formidable, and gives to the Presidential canvass such violence and corruption as to shake our system to its centre.

I shall now conclude my remarks with a hasty notice of what the Senator said in reference to myself.—

Mr. C. would pay his physician's bill. That Senator, however, exercised a twofold capacity—he was not He undertook to remind me of the position I took in reference to the Sub-Treasury at the extraordinary seswhile he sought to preserve the health on the one hand by lopping off an hour of the time, he was dison that occasion, and especially as relates to what he posed to defeat the bill by political haste on the other would recall to my memory, and I assure him that time. All he would say was, that the faith of the Whig party stood pledged to carry out some measure by which the

> early and sit late until they accomplished it. Mr. SEVIER was glad the Senator from Kentucky had twitted Senators with their luxurious living, their splendid dinners, and the like. High living disqualified them for business, excess begat lassitude and weariness. He was glad the Senator from Kentucky had habits so much like his (Mr. S.'s) though he believed he was on horse an hour before Mr. S.

Mr. PRESTON playfully replied that if rotundity of body was an evidence of high living, the Senator from Arkansas had a very decided advantage over him in of the morning hour in urging reasons in favor of the place, above all others, for the location. If there was the place, above all others, for the location. If there was the place, above all others, for the location. If there was absolute publicity which enters into all the covernment in all its regular depart. ed before eating. It was the habit over the whole ci-vilized world. It was better to meet an hour later and sit later in the evening. What constituted the day was from breakfast to dinner. With regard to the unwas from breakfast to dinner. With regard to the un-healthiness of the thing, the Senator from Missouri spoke excathedra. It was unhealthy, and experience had proved it so. He admitted that the public business had proved it so. He admitted that the public business before them ought to be attended to without delay, but he did not see that it could be expedited by meeting too soon in the morning. With regard to the bill be- little difficulty in deciding how and where to encounter fore them, it might be said of it, "If it were done, then the assailants. We will not do Mr. Buchanan the in-'twere well it were done quickly."

Mr. CLAY. I ask the yeas and nays.

the part of the Senate; besides, the weather was warm | cessfully handled. and exhausting in the extreme, and he should therefore vote for the resolution.

Mr. KING would give his reasons, as the year and nays had been called. He would not vote for the resolution-he thought it better for Senators to go on and was all on the other side, and now Senators wanted the measure carried through on the principle that a beefsteak was cooked-"done quickly. Minister had been experiented from blame. He thought for giving Senators all the time they required to put that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, any the bill in the shape and form that would be acceptable, if, indeed, they could do so, and then he should ask, on the part of himself and his brother Senators, for time to give their views. He hoped gentlemen would

> opponents of the bill. The question was taken on the resolution, and deci-

bers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States; the amend- they knew the masses were against a Bank. They

pending.
Mr. BERRIEN rese and addressed the Senate at very

hour in favor of the amendment, on the ground of expediency, but maintaining the constitutional power of urgency with which the attempt was made to press the Congress Mr. BATES also went at large into the merits of

the preservation of property, but thought on the whole, as a matter of expediency, it was better to sustain the amendment of the Senator from Virginia. question

madge, Walker, Walliams, Woodburge, Woodbury, Wright, and relation to "public corporations"—and certainly there Mr. PRENTISS said that he had no intention to could not be a doubt that the Fiscal Agent of the Goenter at all into the discussion. He had no desire to vernment, the Treasury corporation for the conduct and distances. He said last year the committee saved

measures proposed in this report, would not these combined, came into the Senate. But with regard to any rebuke bined, centralize a power there which would not only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good bined, centralize a power there which would not only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good not only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the committee had seen no good nor only upon the Minister, the constitutional doctrines he powers. Under this decision, Mr. B. showed that the ground to censure his course. That the precise ground honoracte Schaot, in the constitutional doctrines he was on which he had bottomed the information they had advanced, far otherwise, but for other and very was on which he had been created from a report thrown from or more decided opinion in regard to the power of Conment that had been created from a report thrown from another quarter of the Capitol, and that the British ministerial prints had openly spoken of a flect of ten sail the States, without their assent, than he did. He ne-Senator proposed to strike out to the proposition he pro-

> present form, embodied the sound, the true constitu-tional principle. But notwithstanding such was his Mr. L. said he thought the hour of 11 o'clock every way preferable to 10 for the hour of meeting. It was better for the health of Senators, and it would better in and out of Congress; and upon a measure of such enable them to attend to their duties in the committee vast importance, of such deep interest to the country, ublic offices.
>
> One of the distribution would not be attain; he wished to see an undivided vote of the friends

own part rather come at eight than advance an hour power to Congress; it merely withheld it from the conon the day.

Mr. MANGUM would suggest to his friend (Mr. from prudential motives. Congress might hereafter at any time enlarge the power of the corporation in this respect, or it might directly exercise the power itself.
Such was shortly Mr. P.'s view of the matter. He full expression of equiion could not be had.

Mr. LINN avowed himself as anxious as any one did not think that any thing was surrendered, or that I do not, Mr. President, wonder that the Senator, with his sentiments, should detest abstractions. They stand between him and his desires. He wants debts, but, on the contrary, that it was absolutely retarded liberty to take the course which sound into the filters to take the course which sound in the filters to take the course which so the filters to take the course which

Mr. WHITE here rose and gave his reasons at some which I regard in a very different light; I mean that ing earlier any thing more was effected, nor so much as length for the vote he was about to give. He sustains which originates in the encroachments and overaction there would be by meeting an hour later.

Mr. WALKER, though opposed to all banks, sustained the amendment of Mr. Rives on the ground of State rights. He said, if that bill became the law of our land, we should have the war of nulli fication renewed before twelve months went over their heads. And asked if there was any thing so flattering in the recollection of that history that gentlemen would

like to see it again revived.

After Mr. Walker concluded his remarks, the quesion was taken on the amendment of Mr. Rives, and

decided in the negative, as follows:

Vees-Messrs, Barrow, Bates, Cheate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker, Williams-10.

Nags-Messrs, Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhour, Clayef Ala, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Buntington, Kerr, King, Linn, Merkoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morchead, Monton, Nicholson, Porter, Sevier, Summans, Smith of Commerciant Senior South evier, Summons, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Southerd, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury,

Mr. HUNTINGTON then said there was a trivial amendment which he would like to offer to the 9th section, viz: to strike out the words "seven millions," and insert "six millions five hundred thousand dollars." Mr

H explained the object. Mr. CLAY said the amendment was perfectly proper, and he hoped would prevail.

The amendment was adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. Linn occupied the close of the removed and appointed officers since the 4th of March. He has not yet concluded his remarks. The special order, the National Bank, called up Mr.

he made such demonstration, that we think when his reconnoissance is laid before the people, they will have justice of attempting a sketch of his comprehensive and commanding views. We shall barely glance at a few Mr. CALHOUN thought there was no urgency on of the leading points which he so thoroughly and suc-

The first thing he touched was the extraordinary assumption in Mr. Clay's report, that there was a majority of the people of the United States in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Buchanan summed up a multitude of striking facts wholly at war with the supposi-No delay had ton that the friends of those in power had the slightest pate, the delay faith in this suggestion. He referred to the address of the Virginia Nominating Convention, in which, from a consciousness that the attempt to carry the Bank would prove fatal to their candidate, they announced him, in the most absolute manner, to be an enemy to the Bank He referred to a similar annunciation in North Caro lina, by Mr. Badger, the Secretary of the Navy, appointed by General Harrison—the depositary of his confidence before as well as after—who denounced in a speech circulated by the thousand, in all parts of the State, with the harsh epithet of "fulse," the surmise that England was always to strike a decisive now series any intimation was given. He hoped that the Senator from North Carolina, would consent to take the papers back, and make a written report, not only exonerating the Minister from any blame, but saying that he had done his duty in conveying the information. So much, at least, was due to justice, as that officer had been censured here and very much blamed in certain newspapers.

Fulton, Kerr, Linn, McRoberts, Monton, Preston, Smith of Lodina, Clay of Alax, Clay of Ala election, which they supposed could prevail with the Mr. BERRIEN rose and addressed the Senate at very considerable length in favor of the bill as originally reported from the committee and against the amendment banner was seen among the signals displayed by Fede-

And then Mr. B. alloded to the extra session-the luck of the Presidential election, and clap a Bank voke on the nation, before the smoke of the battle was dissithe subject, maintaining the power of Congress to be pated. Mr. B. said the effort was to bind the country as fully established as that of creating light-houses for by a snap judgment. But he asked was it probable that pated. Mr. B. said the effort was to bind the country nation would quietly submit and ratify such a snap judgment against its own solemn and repeated deci-sions upon a grave constitutional question, changing When Mr. Bates closed his remarks, to question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, (as published in our last,) and decided in the negative out our broad continent—and that word would have the same power in the bosom of every lover of inde Yeas-Messrs, Archer, Bayard, Evans, Graham, Henderson, pendence in this country, as it has in that of every true-

the Minister assailed in the papers; but, on the contra-ry, his conduct had been justified. Certainly, he (Mr. course of the debate. He wished merely to state, in a

P.) had never passed any direct censure on that effect.
Mr. MANGUM said that he had entertained different opinions from some of his triends in relation to this for no other purpose than to prevent any miscon. The committee did not mean to express

Word, the reasons which would influence his vote on the Bank was settled by the Supreme Court, by simply resolution by limiting the expense to \$75. Agreed to.

The order then passed.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina now asked the Chairby the particular question before the Senate; and he did setting forth the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the particular question before the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the particular question before the particular question before the particular question before the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the particular question before the particular question before the principle of publicity, which it was setting forth the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the particular question before the particular question before the particular question before the principle of the principles of that decision. He shows the particular question before the particular questi

decree of the Supreme Court ought to be put upon a level with the commandments of the Author of our re-ligiou, by all true believers. Mr. Buchanan said this was assuming infallibility for the judges, and arrogating for them the authority over the Government, the of the Church once maintained over religion and poli-Mr. P. had no hesitation in saying that the bill, in its ties-over princes and States-over the minds and for-

than the fountain. proposed measure. The location of the Bank he insisted was at war with all the avowed purposes of its creation. It professed to be the regulator of the currency—the aid of commerce—the promoter of arts and agriculture, none of which existed in this District on a griculture, none of which existed in this District on a commence—the promoter of arts and agriculture, none of which existed in this District on a commence of the comm scale commensurate with the capital of the Bank. As a political Bank, however, the District was the very A. M .- Globe. lace for its location, but this was disavowed as the object of its creation—yet it was consigned to a spot where political management must enter largely into its

control. Who are to be the board of control? Not farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, commercial men; but men hanging on the patronage of the Government. There are nine Directors-the Government to appoint three. The first Bank had twenty-five-the Government none. The second Bank had twenty-five-five were appointed by Government. One-third are appointed by adent in the proposed Bank, and salaried, and this makes the Executive sure of them. He has only to reach two by his influence, to command the whole ma-

We noted a great variety of important and striking outins in Mr. B.'s speech, to which, in the hurry of patting our paper to press, we cannot advert. Mr. B. closed by moving to strike out this District as the seat of the Bank. A very interesting discussion arose on this, of which a sketch will be hereafter given. The motion was lost-the whole Federal party voting against . The session closed after Mr. Wright had tendered several important amendments. - Globe.

Wednesday, July 7. IN SENATE

the completion of the ounce weight. Also, from the Navy Department, in compliance with a resolution, showing the number of old-fashioned must all despoiled by the late Bank of the U.S. They were Mr. Profit of Indiana said it was well known that kets and pistols on hand.

ed and appropriately referred.

By Mr. WRIGHT: From a number of citizens of tablishment of a National Bank.

in, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judi-

of persons removed from office since the 4th of March | endured to such an extent, if the whole of its concerns, last being taken up.

ministration was one of the most proscriptive charac-

Mr. SMITH of la., moved to take up the bill from their investments to the success of party and the in- session on Monday, the 26th inst., at meridian the House to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the purpose of reference.

Mr. BENTON said that his colleague gave way under the new rule that had been established at the present session. If they had rules, let them be obeyed. Mr. SMITH of Indiana could see no reason to ob-

ect to a mere reference of the bill. were established.

ers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.
Mr. BUCHANAN rose and addressed the Senate at

and concluded by moving to strike out the District of tures. In a letter, published the other day, he adtion, while encroachment rises and strengthens in the Columbia as the location.

All Willies I willing the world.

And concluded by moving to strike out the District of mits, (after Mr. Woodbury had detected, and Evans denied it,) that he had omitted to state a sum received sylvania if he had any particular location in view ?

> tion to strike out, that of filling up Mr. BENTON expressed his intention to go for the motion to strike out. If the bank were located here,

> it would be managed by used-up politicians, ex-memers of Congress, and others.
>
> Mr. WRIGHT would move to strike out, to relieve

the bill from all difficulties.

Mr. WALKER thought the bank of the committee bad enough, but, bad as that was, the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania would make it infinitely worse, as then it would go to New York, where it would become the Bank of England in New York, ma-

mere fiscal machine, it should be located at the seat of every body knows that now the Secretary himself is Government; but if it were to become a commercial agent, then it should be located in some commercial

a mere sham. He would vote for the motion to strike ever been not to trust any or all of its functionaries to out, and then he would endeavor to have fair play by giving the South her share. He thought New Orleans would be the best location. He would like to have it as far off as possible from the influence of the National

Legislature Mr. ALLEN spoke for some time against the establishment of any Bank, and said if that went into operation there never would be an independent majority on

est, and where the exchanges between the North and South would be better equalised.

Mr. CALHOUN said if there was to be a bank, it

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Year-Messrs, Atlen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhom, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Lim, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Fierce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young-20.

Mays-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentnets, Clayton Forman, Phys. Rev. Lett. 10, 100 (1997).

Clay of Kentucky, Ciaytos, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morchead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Presion, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmader, Walker, White, Woodbridge—29.

New Orleans.
On this motion a debate ensued, of some length, in which Messrs. CALIJOUN. BENTON, WALKER, CLAY of Ala., TAPPAN, BUCHANAN, WRIGHT,

and others participated.

The question having been taken, it was decided in

the equitive, as follows:

the negative, as follows:

Yass-Messis, Benton, Bachanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Monton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Stingcoit, Walker, Woodbury, Young-16.

Nays-Messis, Archett, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate. Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangam, Merrick, Miller, Morchead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preson, Siminons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Williams, Woodbridge-29.

Mr. WILCHT, these offsted vectoringungs amends. ilmadge, White, Williams, Woodbridge-29.

Mr. WRIGHT then offered voluminous amend-

ments, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be orinted. WALKER also offered amendments, which were likewise ordered to be printed.

And the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayers, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications, and suppressing Indian hostilities.— The bill was read twice, and before any thing could be said, Mr. Atherton rose and addressed the Chair. Mr. Fillmore, however, being the mouth-piece of the majority, was recognised first. Mr. Atherton moved to recommit the bill, with in-

structions to the committee to report a bill to pay for these fortifications, and expenses for suppressing Indian hostilities, out of the nett proceeds of the sales of the The Speaker decided that Mr. Atherton was out of

order, as the House had just passed a bill to appropriate these nett proceeds to the several States. Mr. Atherton appealed from the Speaker's decision: ut the Chair was sustained-yeas 108, nays 77. Mr. Giddings, from the Committee of Claims, now

offered a resolution to authorize the committee to coninue their clerk at \$4 per day, when he had nothing o do. Not in order, as it was objected to. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to purchase Naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes-read twice, and referred

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. King of Georgia, from the same committee, re ported a bill to authorize a home squadron-read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Wise moved to print five hundred extra copies Mr. Adams moved five thousand. Mr. Adams's motion prevailed, and the five thou-

sand extra copies were ordered. Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Mileage, asked to be allowed to purchase Burr's maps of post roads \$5,000 in mileage accounts by consulting a set of those

man of the Committee on Currency, when he was going to report on the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, Bank's orders for expansions or contractions should

tion to amend the rules by limiting every speaker to to our readers in a day or two. one hour and limiting him to one speech on any sub.

Note to under debate. He moved a suspension of the 25. rules to allow the resolution to be acted upon at this | Some amendments having the same scope, but time; and the rules were suspended—ayes 108, nocs 53. amounting to a general publicity of the Bank's and

tunes of individuals.

The power thus assumed for the decisions of the Supreme Court, made it the sovereign power in the country, and not the people. Mr. B., to use his own fine figure, contended "that the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream and the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream and the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot as a stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot as a stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot ascend higher streams and the stream cannot as a stream cannot cannot as a stream cannot cannot

Mr. Gordon of New York made a speech on this Mr. B. next considered some of the details of the bill, which he was kept from making on the land bill got there by accident. By authorizing the Bank to

not conclude, his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Buchanan calling for the names of the proscribed and to this part of the charter. He turned to the seven-Buchanan calling for the names of the presented and rewarded. In the snatches of the morning hour which he has obtained, he has brought to light some striking hositions taken by the Federal leaders against the nositions taken by the Federal leaders against the positions taken by the Federal leaders against the in gold and silver."
practice they now uphold. We trust he will use the "coin" dropped aft practice they now uphold. We trust he will use the coin dropped after gold and silver, as if on purpose poportunity obtained to illustrate the subject, by given to authorise the Bank to pay out bullion, which was ng examples of the mode in which the denounced artfully introduced in the restrictive clause. Mr. W. power is now exerted by those who wield it, while therefore, finding this little omission of that value he gives them, as he promised, broken doses of their

doctrine. The special order, the National Bank, was resumed and an amendment proposed by Mr. Walker, designed to prevent abuses, by holding the managers to a proper Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and all his regulars but a few. responsibility. The purport of his amendment was, that the transactions of the Bank should be reported annually to Congress. This is done annually by every feiting loans made in violation of the charter, by renew department of the Government, and why should that now about to be established, the greatest of all, be exempted from that only means of securing fidelity in any public trust-publicity and accountability to the immediate Representatives of the people, and through them to the influence of public opinion? The Bank, the extension of the port of New Orleans, so as to in The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department in relation to the standard of weights and measures, and announcing whole fifty millions is subscribed as stock, but all its relation to the standard of weights and measures, and announcing venue, as collector, and disburser, and depository. The introduced, and there would be no end. The bill was By Mr. WRIGHT: From a number of citizens of paper of increments was by the work of loans to the following resolution:

Thomas Biddle, of four and five hundred thousand dol
"Resolved, That the Select Committee on the Cur-The resolution of Mr. Buchanan calling for the names loss of the stock, no one can believe would have been committee. in all their details, had been made public through Mr. LANN rose and occupied the morning hour in an annual report to Congress. It would at least have of the Whole on the state of the Union. favor of the resolution, asserting that the present Ad- furnished such of the stockholders as did not choose to risk their means of living-widows and orphans, sider a joint resolution which he offered that the two dulgence of the speculations of Thomas or Nicholas Biddle-to escape the danger, by disposing of their the Whole, Mr. Cave Johnson of progress. Mr. BENTON desired to go by the rules as they tionary, made as accessible to the people as the conaction of the House on the loan bill.

Cerns of the Treasury now are. The minutest deMr. Fillmore refused. tails in the business of the Treasury, are now spread The bill was not taken up.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribate the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribate the subscribate that the subs detected in the late Report of the present Secretary of the Treasury, from the very fact that he was obliged Mr. BUCHANAN rose and addressed the Senate at the great length against the general principles of the bill, to specify every item of the receipts and expenditure the public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, due the denied it,) that he had omitted to state a sum received from the Bank of the United States, of upwards of the light of reason and truth from the country, and

actions of the Treasury-of the amount and applica-tion of its funds, when the whole duty consists of refiscal Bank, authorized not only to receive and nav out, but to lend out, the public money-and what is more, deal upon sixteen millions of its stock—should give a full account of all its doings under this great trust: Is the nation willing, after the lesson taught by the late Bank, to put all its revenue at the disposition of a Bank president, with very little other provision made to secure publicity and responsibility, than existed in the late charter? The authority given to a committee of naged by stock-brokers and jobbers, and, bad us politi- Congress to examine was in the late charter as well as the present. The new charter authorizes the Secreta-Mr. WOODBURY said, if the bank were to be a ry of the Treasury to inspect the Bank accounts. But not trusted to say all is well, and keep all in the dark. He is made to exhibit the whole state of the Treasury and show his vouchers, and why? Because when the Mr. CALHOUN thought the location in this District treasure of a great nation is involved, the policy has manage and dispose of it under the veil of secrecy; and yet it is now proposed to exempt the new Fiscal Bank of the U. S., like the last, from the duty imposed upon the constitutional functionaries of the Government, who are not permitted to withhold from the public the disposition made by them of every farthing of the public

Mr. Woodbury, when this matter was under discussion to day, called the attention of the Senate to a fact, to prove the madequacy of the authority given a comin lieu of that absolute publicity which enters into all the business of the Government in all its regular departments, established under the Constitution. Mr. Woodbury said that the Bank not only turned a Congressional comshould be south of Mason and Dixon's line. The ex-Congress did not venture to maintain the rights of the committee against the contomacy of the They did not venture to call up the then proud wielder of millions, Mr. Biddle, backed by his political partizans—his Swiss band in Congress—for a contempt of the body and violation of its own charter. No. If this had been done at that time, his troops from Baltimore and Philadelphia, would actually have encamped on Capitol Hill, as they threatened, and recting curtailments, or extension of discounts possibly have driven the weak and fearful among the These orders he insisted, as the Bank was set up to the friends of the Administration, who abhorred civil war, gulate the currency, would, on the admission into an absolute submission to the Federal minority

gard to all the Bank transactions, pointed to the effort portant to the community than its currency; and normade by the Federal Senate, when the Government thing of more vital interest than its proper adjust ment. Here is an institution professing to undertake tived the most reasonable proposition that the people "Resolved, That the conducting of the legislative

and judicial powers of the Senate in public, and suffer-ing an account of their measures and deliberations to It is to influence the currency through the medium diffusing general information concerning the princi- cessfully made use of by the late Bank of the U. S., the ples, motives, and conduct of individual members; and that, by withholding this information, responsibility influence in all its operations—its discounts, exchanges, becomes unavailing, the influence of their constitu- expansions, and contractions, must have a powerful e ents over one branch of the Legislature in a great mea-sure annihilated, and the best security which expe-of the people of this Union. It was remarked yesterday, rience has devised against the abuse of power and a with powerful truth, that the tremendous influence mal-administration abandoned."
This was lost by a vote of 7 to 21.

to close them on their legislative proceedings? as much hardihood for any man to stand up in the body an insist upon the management of the moneyed consitting with closed doors, as to shut the doors of the Sanata in the face of the people

Mr. Clay of Alabama supported, with great vigor. the proposition of Mr. Benton. He entered at length into the abuses generated between secrecy and avarice, utmost power.

Mr. Allen of Ohio also embarked briefly, but with of purpose and ability which distinguished the Judiciary, and which secured this just estimation in the commany apt illustrations from our own experience as a Administration, that he had made money scarce. Del judge was done under the public eye. He employed rency. Government, and from history, to manifest the vast not those who charged this, for mere electioneering ef

P.) had never passed any direct censure on that officer. | word, the reasons which would influence his vote on the Bank was settled by the Supreme Court, by simply Mr. Cave Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend the importance of the principle of publicity, which it was

made public.

Mr. Cuthbert, we were happy to see, after several Mr. Sergeant replied that, in the judgment of the day's sickness, able to attend in his seat, and, so impress, ed with the weight of the question before the Senate. Mr. Pickens asked if there was any juggling on the as to take part in the debate. the subject in a very strong and animated appeal, for the subject in the committee.

Mr. Seigeant said he did not say jurgling, he said of warning to the Bank party, if resolved to put down adgment-and he was astonished that Mr. Pickens had propositions which they admitted the strong common sense of the country was maturing to demand is understood him.

Mr. Warren of Georgia now called up his resolu
A sketch of this animated debate we hope will be given Mr. Walker's amendment failed by a vote of the

The House adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock | ble and cost, and which they could not use as money. if taken. The Bank when pressed, could have not to do but to shove these masses of bullion on pa Thursday's Proceedings.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Linn continued, but did
of the charter abundantly guarded against the co word "coin," moved to insert it, and it was inserted Mr. Benton then insisted that the word bullion shoul be stricken out, as somewhat contradictory to this

> voting against striking out.
> Mr. Clay of Alabama proposed an amendment, forals of previous loans. Mr. Clay of Kentucky objected

THE HOUSE.

After the journal was read, Mr. White of Louisiana from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for

robbed through the secrecy which veiled all the politi- there was not a single member on the Select Commit-The following memorials and petitions were present- cal appropriations, all the loans of millions to a family tee on the Currency west of the Ohio. He therefore of stockjobbers to speculate on, while the real business wished to offer a resolution, which he would read for paper of merchants was rejected. Mr. Benton, on this the information of the House. Mr. Profit then read

By Mr. BUCHANAN: From citizens of Pennsylva. lars at a time, while paper of a multitude of active rency be directed to report the Senate's bill repealing merchants, amounting altogether to about two hun-dred thousand dollars, was rejected during the same it be also directed not to connect it with any bill which ciary, reported a bill providing for the more conversely reported a bill providing for the more conversely reported a bill providing for the more conversely reported a bill providing for the creation of a fiscal venient trial of the suit of the U. S. cs. Charles Graof the Bank, which have ended in the almost total of a fiscal agent which may hereafter be sent to said

Objected to: Lies over under the rules Mr. Fillinore of N. York moved to go into Committee

Mr. Wood of New York moved that the House con aliens, and all others who preferred the security of Houses of Congress will adjourn and close the present

After Mr. Fillmore's motion to go into Committee of interest in the Bank at an early stage of its "Rake's appealed to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and " But, at all events, as Mr. Walker just- Means, to permit him to introduce a resolution of inquiurged, Congress while creating a fiscal agent for ry which he deemed important, connecting itself immethe nation, ought at least to insist on having a diately with the business under consideration of the com-knowledge of the management of this new func-mittee, and which would be of no importance after the Mr. Fillmore refused. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, and on the 1st of June, 1841; and, also, show the amount of 4th of March last, and to whom the same is due.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, if he succeeded in the mo- half a million! And if it is important that the countries to abridge the liberty of speech. See their conannual printed statements of the transduct in the case of Mr. Atherton of New Hamps and in passing the gag law.

Objected to: lies over one day under the rules

J. C. Clark of New York wished Mr. Fillmore Mr. ceiving and paying out-is it not more essential that a to withdraw his motion, to allow him to introduce a resolution required by the health of the members of the

> Mr. Fillmore of New York refused. The question was then taken by yeas and mays, and veas 76, navs 89. So the House refused to go were—yeas 10, hays 52. So the House relised to go into Committee of the Whole.
>
> Mr. Clark now sent his resolution to the table, which

provided for a daily recess between 2 and 4 o'clock, p Objected to: lies over under the rule.

Mr. Bidlack withdrew certain papers and a memorial presented to the House by him a few days since. The McLeod resolution now came up for further consideration; and Mr. Hunt of New York took the floor Before he could finish abusing Mr. Van Buren and his Administration, the morning hour expired; and Mr. John C. Clark then moved to take up his reso ution, providing for a daily recess between two and four, P. M .; but it was objected to, and so it lies over

under the rules.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts in the Chair, and took up the bill authorizing the United States to borrow \$12,000,000. Mr. Pickens addressed the House in a forcible and eloquent manner until the bowstring rule choked him off. Mr. Sergeant followed Mr. Pickens (and Mr.

Rhett followed Mr. Sergeant, in a short, thrilling an patriotic speech)—and Mr. Fessenden followed Mr. Rhett. At three o'clock the committee rose, leaving Me

adjourned .- Globe.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The special order being an friends of the Bank, have a direct operation in contrawho were then vaunting on the Bank power, although ing or expanding the currency-diminishing or is discountenanced by the people. This made the reasons which were discountenanced by the people.

Mr. Benton, in the course of the day's struggle, so forcibly urged yesterday in favor of the principle. sought to inscribe in the charter at least, although it publicity most applicable to the preposition now offend that not be obeyed, a clause requiring publicity in re-

its proceedings. For a few years, all its business, le-gislative as well as executive, was transacted in se-cret session. Mr. Benton showed that several succes-must be supposed that this institution, being a Bank corsive attempts were made in vain to open the doors of the Senate to the people; and he read the following passage from the journal, that the Senate might see with what an overwhelming majority it had once negative the senate and convenience to itself, by entering the currency and convenience to itself, and convenience to itse larging its discounts and issues when it thinks proper might know what the public agents were doing in their and contracting them as soon as it discovers that it is it interest to do so. The Bank like all others, will look to its own profit. It will seek to regulate the currence It is to influence the currency through the medium published in the newspapers, is the best means of its discounts, by that great engine so often and so so this institution will be greater on the people of this contry than any act in the power of Congress to pass the Senate, and the doors were opened—and what would be thought of the man who would now propose to close them on their legislative proceed. their means, than an order from the directors of this it Benton supposed that in three years, it would require stitution to contract the currency to the amount of Si 000,000. But it would not be the pecuniary resource of the people that would be most affected by cerns of the nation by a conclave of Bank directors, order of contraction. It is in the power of these, who can at pleasure make or withhold such orders, to in-fluence not alone the currency, but through its fluetuations, THE ELECTIONS. He (Mr. Allen) had no disposition to rake up all the artifices resorted to by the supporters of the party now in power, to carwould call to mind-that the great issue made before the people against the re-election of the Democratic

and especially in a concern where ambition exerted its ry the late Presidential election. But one thing he ower, in the debate. He ran the parallel between the President, was the low prices and assumed derange proposed Department for the secret management of all ment of the currency, charged upon his admonistrathe moneyed concerns of the Republic, with the publicity and responsibility that attaches to all the rest.—

He remarked on the confidence and respect which followed our judicial tribunals, and ursed that the publicity of the banks in contracting, artifully a combined effort of the banks in contracting, artifully and the publicity of the banks in contracting. lowed our judicial tribunals, and urged that the purity of purpose and ability which distinguished the Judicifound in a change, which change would enable the munity, was attributable to the fact that every act of a money power to obtain this very regulator of the cur It was charged home on the head of the late